





**LLOYD'S LIST—OCT. 23.**  
THE Friendship, Thompson, from London to Algiers, is drove out of the Downs, and is ashore at Ramsgate.  
The Swift, Hales, from the South Sea, on the 20th ult. spoke the Favourite, Cook, from Bolton for Bombay, in lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 26. W. on the 15th instant spoke the Betsey and Brothers, from Glasgow to Jamaica, 25 leagues west of Scilly, all well.  
The Apollo, Billings, from London for Philadelphia, was spoke by the Swan, Collins, of Scarborough, on the 8th ult. in lat. 39. 32. N. lon. 54. 5. W. all well.  
The Adventure, Wallis, from Maryland to London, founded at its. Crew taken up by the Jupiter, arrived at Fribol.  
The Britannia, Waring, from London to Smyrna, was spoke just without the Gut, on the 27th ult. all well.  
The London Packet, McNellage, from Peterburgh, last from the Orkneys for Lancaster, is put into Campbeltown.  
**M. A. I. S.**  
Arrived—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—Lisbon, 1.  
—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 2.—Flanders, 1.

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

**PARIS, October 19.**  
At no moment since the commencement of the present convulsions, has the kingdom found itself in so critical a situation; nor can we consider the present calm but as the prelude of a storm, which, from the situation of parties and things, can scarce terminate in any other manner than a civil war!

It is true that the capital is quiet, but the provinces are many of them in the most dreadful state imaginable; bordering, if not already involved, in the horrors of a civil war, without an executive government to control the public abuses, or quell an insurrection.

The King's personal situation is the most melancholy that can be conceived, and indeed sufficient to make any man desperate. Imured in the palace of Louvre, without a friend to advise with, his acts betray an incoherence and folly not to be reconciled.

At one and the same moment, the monarch is using every secret means of escape, at the same time, he is publishing to the whole world how contented he is in his situation, surrounded by his faithful citizens of Paris.

The removal of the King to Paris, has had precisely the effect among the provinces we expected. It has created such jealousies and divisions as to make the Parisians very justly alarmed.

To this, we may attribute his Majesty's late Proclamation to the Provinces, which is the work of M. Neckar, who, however popular among the people, nevertheless trembles for the success of public measures—not because he is culpable, but that, in such perilous times, every thing depends on the cast of a die.

The province of Brittany is in arms, and one of its members to the National Assembly declared publicly, during one of the last sittings, that he feared there would be a civil war among the inhabitants.

They are extremely enraged at the Parisians having possessed themselves of the King's person, in the unwarrantable manner they have done.

The Province of Languedoc has convened a meeting for the 16th instant, on the same subject; and it is expected many more will follow. In some places, the regiments have risen on receiving the intelligence thinking that the King had been forced away without his consent.

To show the insufficiency of the executive power to enforce obedience to the laws, a memorial of the Keeper of the Seals, on the part of Administration, has been presented to the National Assembly, in which he expresses to them the danger to which the kingdom is liable by the suspension of the King's authority, and prays that it may remain in its former vigour, until such time as the National Assembly has completed the organization of the Judicial Power.

The memorial was in part agreed to.

The Representatives of the Commons have likewise petitioned for liberty to search houses and other places, which may tend to elucidate the suspicions concerning the late conspiracy.—Agreed to.

The General Assembly of Representatives of the Commons of Paris, have thought proper to send an address to all the municipalities of the empire, to prevent the insinuations and alarms which have been spread throughout the Provinces, on the King's removal to Paris.

On the subject of the address, which is a severe reflection on M. Neckar, who had moved to have certain political writings restrained.

This address declares, that the liberty of the press being a necessary consequence to that of individuals, it is not lawful to hinder the freedom of opinion, or laying it before the Public. It takes under its protection all authors living in that district.

This resolution is considered as a very severe reflection on the minister.

Notwithstanding the facility with which the Hotel de Ville grants passports, the Committees of Districts seem persuaded, the most alarming conspiracy has for some time been on foot, and that it had, until these few days, made considerable progress.

They likewise complain of a great want of arms and cartridges amongst the Volunteers; whilst the mercenary troops, whose number is six thousand, are abundantly supplied with each.

They moreover remark, the patrols never render, at the Corps de Gardes, the number of arms given to them previous to their going upon duty. These circumstances, added to the partiality the Volunteers think M. de la Fayette shows to the mercenaries, give considerable uneasiness.

Such were the apprehensions M. de la Fayette had of disturbances during the three days' vacation of the Assembly, that, in his orders to the Districts, he observed to the Citizens, all danger was not at an end, and that it was more necessary than ever they should be upon their guard.

A part of what he wrote ran thus: "My military brethren, I beseech you, by the confidence you have in me, not to relax in your efforts and service; the three days of vacation of the Assembly may probably be riotous."

M. de la Fayette, the Mayor, is the person who now seems to have the most frequent access to the King. He never waits a moment in the anti-chamber, but walks directly to the cabinet of his Majesty.

We shall now give the particulars of what has passed in the National Assembly for some days past.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

**OCTOBER 12.**  
The extraordinary demand for passports at the opening of this day's meeting, occasioned very great debates and objections from those Members who see—with regret—the National Assembly mouldering away by the flight or absence of so many of its Members.

M. Laneth moved, That no passports should be delivered but to those Members who would give in their

formal resignation of trust, to be replaced by others in their stead.

The Assembly was much mortified at an imposition which had been practiced on it, by the forgery of the Secretary's name of the Archbishopric of Cambray. In this forged letter to the Assembly, a supposed offer of 300,000 livres to the State was made by the Archbishop, who took the first opportunity to undeceive the Assembly.

M. de Castellan moved, That all those persons detained in State prisons, or others, by *Lettres de Cachet*, or arbitrary orders, should be instantly released;—and

That all those who should be detained by *Lettres de Cachet*, on a judicial accusation, should be committed to legal prisons, and given over to their natural judges.

M. de Vicillac wished that these prisons were converted into legal prisons, and that the Governors of them should be dismissed.

This debate was referred to a future day.

### BENEFICENTIONS.

M. de Algier, Mayor of the town of Roms, 2250 livres.

The town of Decise, in Nivernois, 40000 livres.

The barbers of Rouen, 600 livres.

The National Volunteers of Alais, 600 livres.

The Journeymen Grocers of Paris presented the Nation 2600 livres. Their deputies were admitted within the Bar.

### OCTOBER 13.

The President informed the National Assembly, that he had just received a letter informing him, that his Majesty had been pleased to grant the Royal Sanction to the Decrees concerning the Criminal Laws, the rate of Interest, and Impost of one-fourth of the yearly income of the more opulent Citizens.

The fittings of the morning were wholly employed on the legality of appropriating the Revenues of the Clergy to the National use, which was very eloquently opposed by the Abbe Maury; but nothing was decided on it.

In the evening, the demand for passports increased considerably, and were truly alarming.

Many addresses from the county of Provence were presented, stating, that the Nobles of the county had had a meeting, and confirmed the proceedings of the National Assembly of the 4th August.

The county of Ailace acts in the same manner, and adheres to all the decrees of the National Assembly. The inhabitants renounce all the particular privileges of their province, and swear to live and die Frenchmen. They willingly agree to contribute a fourth of their revenue.

The Assembly again took into consideration the large exportations of grain through the frontier provinces, which becomes extremely alarming.

M. Emmerri proposed that Ministers should be responsible for the exportation of it; other members, on the contrary, observed, that these exportations were by the municipalities and troops, over whom the executive power had lost all kind of influence.

### OCTOBER 14.

This day again passed without any thing definitive being done. The debates related principally to the manner of dividing the kingdom into districts and municipalities.

At the end of the sittings, M. de Mirabeau proposed a Martial Law (nearly the same as the Riot Act in England).

The object of it is, to hinder any numerous meeting of people with or without arms. The municipal officers should be obliged, under the most severe penalties, to employ the military force to disperse these meetings, and read the law to them:—In case they should not then disperse, the military should then have the liberty of dispersing them by force of arms. The bill was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

### OCTOBER 15.

#### Jews.

This day it was notified to the Assembly, that a deputation from the Jews settled in Ailace and Lorraine, to the National Assembly, waited without, and prayed to be admitted to the bar of the House.

Some opposition was made to this request, but it was at last resolved, that the Deputies should be called in.

They were accordingly introduced, and Mr Beer Isaac Berr, who spoke in the name of the rest of his brethren, made the following forcible appeal to the justice and humanity of the Assembly:

"It is in the name of the ETERNAL, the author of all justice and truth—it is in the name of that God, who, by giving to every one the same rights, has prescribed to all the same duties—it is in the name of humanity, violated for so many centuries by the ignominious yoke imposed in almost every country in the world, upon the descendants of the oldest nation upon earth, that we come this day to beseech you to take their deplorable fate into your consideration."

"Every where persecuted, every where debased and reviled, but nevertheless always submissive, and never rebellious, objects among all nations of indignation and contempt, when they should be considered only as objects of toleration and pity—the Jews, whom we represent at your feet, have suffered themselves to indulge a hope, that, in the midst of the important works in which you are engaged, you will not reject their prayer: That you will not disdain to lend an ear to their complaints, and that you will deem interesting the timid claim which they venture to urge from the midst of the profound humiliation in which they are buried."

"We will not, my Lords, take up any of your time in stating to you the nature and justice of those claims; they are fully stated in the memorials which we have already had the honour of transmitting to this august Assembly."

"May we be indebted to you for an existence less painful and mortifying than that which we are condemned, and which we now experience!"

"May the veil of disgrace and opprobrium, which long has covered us, be rent asunder!—May mankind look upon us as their fellow-creatures and brethren! May that heavenly charity, which is so peculiarly recommended to you, extend also to us? May a reform take place in those ignominious institutes to which we have been subjected! And may this reform, so long wished for in vain, and which we solicit with tears in our eyes, be the work of this Assembly, and the gift of your goodness?"

The President made the following answer—

"The great motives which you bring in aid of your claims, necessarily render them interesting to the National Assembly.—The Assembly will take your petition into consideration, and feels itself happy in recalling your brethren to peace and happiness; and of this you may, before you hear farther from us, inform your brethren."

The Rev. Mr Gregoire then moved, That the Jewish Deputies should be admitted within the bar, and suffered to be present till the rising of the Assembly.

The motion passed without a division.

In the report of the Committee for verifying the powers of the members, the deputation from the island of Martinique was admitted to take their seats. The members are, the Count de Dillon, and M. de St Méry.

### M. DE BEZENVAL.

The Committee of Enquiry being unable to find any thing against this officer, that amounted to a capital crime, were of opinion that he should be released. This report, however, was not favourably received.

"There either was or was not a plot to destroy the city of Paris," said M. Rebelle. "If there was such a conspiracy, it ought to be punished with the utmost rigour; and if there was not, it is to that city that application should be made."

The Duke de Liancourt rose in justification of the character of M. de Bezenval, and requested that he might be liberated on giving his honour to appear, when judicially summoned, to take his trial on any future occasion. He at the same time pledged himself to be answerable for his compliance.

M. de Luynes said, that he had served for fifteen years under the command of that general officer, and that during the whole of that time, his orders had always been marked by a strict adherence to humanity and honour. He concluded by adding, that he was impelled to give this testimony from no other motive than that of doing justice to the character of an amiable man.

M. Moreau de St Méry, without attempting to detract from the testimony of the two preceding members, or give any opinion concerning the innocence or guilt of the prisoner, related, with great exactness, the particulars of what had happened at the taking of the Bastille, which, by being President of the Committee of Electors, he was better acquainted with than any body else.

This Gentleman added, that the letter of the General to the Governor of the Bastille, which had been supplied by the Committee of Enquiry to be lost, was still in possession of the President of the District of St Germain.

This debate occasioned the question to be agitated, concerning the Judges who were to try those accused of the crime of treason against the state.

M. de Glizien proposed the Chatelet, assisted by the Assessors chosen by the Commons of Paris.—This opinion was supported by Mess. Dupont, Target, Langunais, and de la Villereux; but opposed by M. de Mirabeau, who requested that the question might be adjourned, and that in the mean time a proper tribunal might be established.

M. de Guimard added, by way of amendment, that on the trial of M. de Bezenval, this Court ought to be composed of an equal number of Swiss and French men.

After a long discussion, the Assembly at last agreed, that the Chatelet should be exclusively enabled to judge concerning treason.

### REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The multitude of passports lately demanded, having excited much speculation, several members declared against the conduct of those who, preferring their own ease to the good of the State, were more concerned about their domestic affairs than the prosperity of their country.

The Vicomte de Noailles moved, That at the end of eight days after their removal to Paris, the names of all absentees should be printed.

At last, on the motion of M. Demunier, the National Assembly resolved as follows:

"That passports should only be granted on urgent occasions, and for a limited time; and that those who on account of health may hereafter request unlimited ones, shall be first replaced by their substitutes, who, for the future, are to be elected by their fellow-citizens. It is decreed also, that at the end of eight days the names of all the members shall be called over, and the list of absentees shall then be printed and distributed in all the Bailiages."

### LONDON, — OCTOBER 21.

In consequence of a message received yesterday from Windsor, the Duke of Orleans and the French Ambassador are to have a private audience of his Majesty this day.

Yesterday at noon, his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans had a conference with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, at Carlton-house.

Yesterday afternoon, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set off from Carlton-house, accompanied by Captain Payne, on a visit to the Marquis of Townshend, at his seat at Boynham Hall, Norfolk.

Yesterday afternoon, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, set off from York-house, Whitehall, for Oatlands, Surrey, where his Highness, with a select party, will this day take the diversion of Fox-hunting.

Yesterday the Duke of Orleans paid a visit to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-house, where he spent some hours.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is shortly to entertain a number of the Foreign Nobility.

The Dukes of York and Cumberland will follow the example of the Prince.

This morning, at the Bank, in Threadneedle-street, the books were opened of Bank Stock, 3 per cent. reduced, and Bank Short Annuities, all which were shut up last month.

The Duke of Orleans's visit to England is not for negotiation. Some propositions were long since offered to Ministry; but they have declined interfering with the disturbances of France.

The Duke of Orleans seems unusually cheerful since his arrival in this kingdom; to which his recent escape from the Fishmonger's basket has not a little perhaps contributed.

The present situation of France is exactly this—The Marquis de la Fayette commands the mob on all occasions, except where it is more agreeable to the mob to command him.

In France, the great measures of state are managed by the women.—In England the measures of government are in the hands of the boys!

The French who have come over to England since the disturbances in their own country, are so numerous, that they are to be met with in every public place throughout the kingdom; nay, some, and of note too, have already found their way into the King's Bench.

Our Gallic visitors are truly English in their attire;—round hats, short frocks, leather breeches and boots, are their universal dress, almost without exception.

It is reported, that Earl Cornwallis intends leaving Bengal the latter end of next year.—The report is not merely conjectural, but is founded upon very good information.

The Contractor East Indiaman, Captain John Bartlet, failed from the Downs the 11th of March 1783, and arrived at Madras the 26th of August following. She was dispatched from Madras the 12th October, and arrived at Batavia the 20th of November; failed from thence the 9th of December, and arrived at Ma-

cao the 2d of February, and at Whampoa, the 9th ditto; was spoke by the Asia the 29th of April last, in the Straights of Sunda, all well; since which, no account of her has come to hand.

Orders are given for the ships that are taken up to carry the convicts to the settlement at New South Wales, to be ready to receive them on board the beginning of next month at farthest.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Captains Nepean and Hill, of the Botany Bay Corps, with Lieutenants M'Arthur and Trentice, embarked yesterday on board the Neptune East Indiaman for Botany Bay.

The second division embark with Major Grose and Captain Paterion, on board the Gorgon, a forty-four gun ship. They are to rendezvous at Plymouth.

### JOHNSON AND PERRINS.

Yesterday determined, at Banbury, the anxiously expected contest between the Birmingham Hero and Johnson.

About noon, every part round the stage being literally crammed with spectators, Johnson and Perrins appeared.

After the customary salute, they set to.—Perrins from the first, evidently depended on the steadiness of his eye, and the being able to keep his adversary at arm's length.—Johnson, on his activity.

Five minutes elapsed before a blow was struck on either side; at length Johnson, with a surprising, and at the same time an unexpected spring forward, made good a blow at his adversary.—The battle now became interesting.—Johnson evaded the blows of Perrins, by his activity, in such a manner, that few of them took effect. This put the Birmingham man rather off his guard, and he lost somewhat of his temper.—In this Johnson had evidently the superiority, and made his advantage of it. He struck Perrins several very hard blows on the face, which he bore very well.—At length, after a hard, manly, and well-fought, battle of an hour and a quarter, during which time each displayed what the boxing fraternity call "thorough bottom," Perrins gave in, and Johnson was declared the victor.

The battle was for 250 guineas a side.—The doormoney, which amounted to 500 l. was divided.—The bets, at the commencement, were five to four on Johnson; after a few rounds, six to four; and towards the conclusion, seven to four.

A few nights ago a singular wager took place at the London Bridge Coffeehouse.—Enormous eating was the subject of the conversation; when one of the company engaged, in a considerable bet, to produce a little Coney-wool-cutter in that neighbourhood, who should, at ten set meals, eat his own weight in fish, flesh, and fowl; the party on whose ability the bet was laid, has undertaken it, provided each dinner is to be a week apart, and turbot or salmon, calves head and wild fowl, make a part of the entertainment; they bar bawling.

A cause was not long since brought before Lord Kenyon, at Guildhall, wherein an Apothecary was plaintiff, to recover the amount of a bill, for the injustice of which demand the defendant's Counsel appealed to the bill itself, which being read, was found to run thus:—"Mr —, debtor for the cure of his wife," whereas the defendant's wife actually died while under the plaintiff's care.—This curious mode of cure, not only raised a laugh at the Doctor's expense, but lost him the cause into the bargain.

By Mrs Jordan's statements, it appears that she has not been well treated by the Edinburgh Manager. It he persists in the quarrel, the little *Romeo* swears, "Ecce, master Watty shall have more of it!"

The Diet of Poland having finished their question on the army, settle it thus, at 100,000 men.—This is the estimate:

For the army of Lithuania, 9,159,073 livres.

Ditto, of the Crown, 18,654,943

Prince Repnin is on his march to give battle to Hassan-Pacha, posted on the Pruth.

Of the Turks loss, in their defeat by Prince Cobourg, these are their returns:

Killed - 4545

Prisoners - 9879

### Extract of a Letter from Revel, Oct 7.

"We just now learn, that the Swedes, on account of the very great difficulty of maintaining their armies in Finland in the winter season, have given up the idea of a latter campaign. As a proof of this, they are securing their garrisons against the inclement season, which already begins to set in on the other side of the Baltic. The King of Sweden does not, however, return to his capital, till all things of this sort are settled, probably in November."

The natives of St Helena go chiefly barefooted. They are also used thereto, that they will scale the rocks with great ease, and even keep pace with the goats. On the arrival of a ship, they immediately decorate themselves in the finest apparel, which they generally obtain from the seamen by pilfering. They never fail to secure to themselves by fraud what cannot be procured by art; their impudence always disavowing the assertion, whenever they are taxed with it. The officers, and others of the Company's ships, know perfectly well the disposition of those Africans. They commit theft in your presence, and deny it at the same time. In short, their character is too well known to need repetition; and though the seamen are always on their guard, yet all their cunning cannot prevent the natural propensity with which these people are endowed.

We learn from Madrid, that the King of Spain has ordered a nine days supplication to Heaven, (*novena*) over all his dominions, praying that the Almighty would be pleased to frustrate and confound all those counsels which tend to the humiliation of the monarchical power in France. It is thus that despots, in their infamy and despair, presume to breathe before the Altar of the God of Justice and Mercy, their blasphemous prayers for the slavery of his creatures. It is thus that we remark the close alliance between civil and military tyranny, the common interest of priests and kings, in darkening the gloom of superstition, and riveting the chains of despotism; but we trust that the prayers of the wife and good, in every region of the globe, will prevail.

### PRICES OF STOCKS, OCT. 23.

Bank Stock, 185 1/2 a 1/4.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 78 1/2 a 3/4.	India Scrip. —
Ditto con. 79 1/2 a 1/4.	Ditto Ann. —
4 per cent. 177 1/2, 98 1/2 a 1/4.	Ditto Bonds, 105 a 106.
5 per cent. Ann. 178 1/4, 117 1/2 a 1/4.	prem.
Bank Long. Ann. 23 1/2.	New Navy, and Victualling
Ditto 177 1/2, for 30 years,	Bills, —
13 1/2 to 16 1/2 a 1/4.	Exchequer bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 19 s.
Ditto Old Ann. —	6 d.
New Ditto —	Fifth 4 tickets, 6 l. 14 s. 6 d.
3 per cent. 175 1/2, —	Tontine, —

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 22. N. N. W.



## EDINBURGH.

We formerly mentioned, that the Chamber of Commerce were again to take under consideration, the partiality and injustice of the late stamp-act. The following is the Report of their Committee on that subject, and the Resolutions of the Chamber in consequence thereof.

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 1789.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EDINBURGH, APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE PRESENT SITUATION OF STAMPS IN SCOTLAND.

IN Compliance with the appointment of the Chamber, the Committee have carefully enquired into the grievances complained of, in levying the stamp-duties in Scotland; and the result is the following report, in which, as the matter has already been in detail before the Chamber, they have given only the leading facts, and studied to be as concise as possible.

When the Union took place between the two kingdoms, it was stipulated, that the stamp-duties then in force should not extend to Scotland. The act 10th of Queen Anne was the first which comprehended this country; but as that branch of the revenue was at the time of little importance, and bore no proportion to those of the Customs and Excise, no Board of Stamps was judged necessary. The London Office, therefore, where paper, vellum, &c. are stamped, was considered as the head office of both kingdoms, and to it the various drawbacks and allowances given by the several Acts were confined. From the easy and unexpensive mode in which they were collected, and the almost impossibility of evasion, the stamp-duties became a favourite department of revenue with Government; and they continued gradually increasing till about the close of the American war, when their number and magnitude were such, that few articles of commerce or manufacture were exempted. It was then that the exclusive privileges granted to the London Office began to be felt in this country: And accordingly, in 1785, a Meeting of the principal consumers of stamps was held in Edinburgh, by whom a petition was presented to the Treasury Board, praying for various reasons therein stated, that paper might be stamped in Edinburgh in the same manner as in London, and that the same discount should be given in the one place as in the other. This petition was referred to the Commissioners of Stamp Duties in London, who returned a report to the Treasury, in consequence of which, the prayer of the petition was refused. A copy of the report was then requested, which was also denied. The Chamber of Commerce soon after appointed a Committee to inquire into the subject, who corresponded with the Lord Advocate and Sir Adam Ferguson; the latter of whom, though unable to procure a copy of the report, had read it with sufficient attention to give the heads of it, which he transmitted to the Chamber.

From his account it appears, that the Commissioners of Stamps (who, with singular impropriety, are made Judges in a cause in which they are parties) state, as objections to the petition,

1. That the utmost care has been employed to furnish the articles on the most reasonable terms, and to collect the revenue in the least expensive manner: That the expense of land-carriage amounted, on an average, to 400l. per annum, which fell upon the revenue, and not upon the consumer.

2. That the paper is as good, and as reasonable in price, as could be supplied any where—and that no complaints need be expected on that head thereafter, as the price was lowered, and the quality improved.

3. That the discount has always been confined to the London Office, as an encouragement to the more considerable dealers; and that a partial or local allowance would be followed by similar demands from every considerable town in England.

4. That granting the desire of the petition would require an entire establishment at Edinburgh, similar to the head office in London, without which the power of stamping could not be communicated with safety; and that multiplying offices increases the danger of forgery.

To these objections the answers were short and obvious. The paper sent from London, so far from being reasonable, was much dearer than what it could be purchased for in Scotland, and often so very bad as to be totally unfit for use. The expense of land-carriage was an idle and unnecessary waste of money, as the conveyance by sea was sufficiently safe, and much more expeditious.

That the discount, if granted to Edinburgh, would be claimed by the country towns of England, does by no means follow. Edinburgh, as the capital of Scotland, where the Courts of Law and Boards of Revenue are held, has always been ranked in the same class with London, and in matters of taxation has always been rated as high. The attorney, medicine, and tobacco licenses, are an instance. To load her with the burdens, and deny her the privileges of a capital, would be the highest injustice.

How far it is necessary that a similar establishment to that in London should be made in Edinburgh does not clearly appear. A more circumscribed and economical institution might be adopted, and the sums expended on carriage, allowances to country distributors, &c. added to what supports the present establishment, would form a fund, it is presumed, sufficient for the purpose. Where the temptation was so small, and the penalty so great, forgery was hardly conceivable.

From that period to the present nothing has been done in the business; and the subject owes its revival to a circumstance so obviously partial and unjust, that it seems rather intended as a test of the temper of the people of this country, than as a regulation calculated to benefit the revenue.

In the last session of Parliament, an additional duty was laid on newspapers, amounting to one-fourth more on the papers, and one-sixth on the advertisements. One of the regulations of the act is, that the privilege of returning unfolded or damaged papers should be withdrawn; but that a compensation of four per cent. on stamps purchased was to be given in lieu of it. By the wording of the act, the compensation is confined to London, which, on account of the distance, and the bulkiness of the article, amounts to a prohibition in Edinburgh. Representations, in the most earnest but respectful terms, have been made to the framers of the bill. The answers hitherto received have been evasive and unsatisfactory.

The foregoing is a brief but just statement of the measures that have been taken for redress, respecting the partial operation of the stamp-duties in this country. The grievance may be comprised in few words. By denying the

stamp of paper, &c. at Edinburgh, the manufacturers of Scotland are deprived of that consumption, which, of all others, they are most entitled to; and the commodity of another country assumes their place. The stamp itself has no real value, and should therefore follow the manufacture into that country where it is to be used. With respect to the compensation, in lieu of the returns, being denied to the Edinburgh printers, besides being in direct opposition to the articles of the Union, it is a proceeding to evidently injurious, that had it not been avowed intentional, it must have been ascribed to inadvertency. Upon the same principle, the most valuable advantages may be wrested from the commerce and manufactures of the country, under the plausible pretence of offering them an unattainable compensation.

The mode of redressing this grievance is obvious and practicable. Let a Board of Stamps, upon a scale suited to the present system of economy, be established for Scotland. The salaries of the present officers at Edinburgh are ample; and little addition, either of men or emolument, will be necessary. The sums expended in carriage, distributors, &c. would nearly answer; and the stamp revenue of this country, instead of being wasted in a variety of narrow channels, would flow in one copious stream. Should a Board be denied, an Inspector, perhaps, in addition to the present establishment, might be sufficient for getting the paper stamped at Edinburgh.

There can be little doubt but that when the case is properly represented and understood, redress will immediately be given. The removal of the grievance will not diminish in the smallest degree the public revenue; but the manufactures of the country will thereby be benefited, and the discounts, instead of being wasted, will reach the consumer, as intended by the laws. The subjects of this kingdom are conspicuous for their loyalty, and a cheerful acquiescence in bearing their share in the burdens of the state. Ever ready to place confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Government, it is only by such partial and impolitic distinctions that they are driven to complaint. As the guardian of the commercial interests of the capital of Scotland, it is peculiarly the province of this Chamber to step forward on this occasion. From their public-spirited exertions, much benefit has already been derived; and in the present instance, a temperate but steady perseverance will infallibly produce the desired effect.

The Chamber having considered and approved of the foregoing Report, came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That, as all taxes should be equally and impartially laid on, Scotland is justly entitled to be accommodated with stamps on the same terms with England.

Resolved, That, by the present mode of stamping paper at London only, the inhabitants of Scotland are deprived of the advantages that would arise from using paper of their own manufacture, and are compelled to accept of what is sent from London, which is generally bad, and much overcharged.

Resolved, That confining the discounts to the London Stamp Office, is contrary to the articles of the Union, which expressly stipulate, that Scotland shall have the same allowances, encouragements, and drawbacks, with their fellow-subjects in England.

Resolved, That the present system appears to be, that London and Edinburgh shall be equally taxed, as in the attorney, medicine, and tobacco licenses; but that the discounts, as in the stamp-duties, shall be confined to London alone.

Resolved, That in the late tax on newspapers, a valuable consideration is taken away from the subjects of this kingdom, and the compensation held out in lieu of it refused, or offered on terms which amount to a prohibition.

Resolved, That such distinctions are highly impolitic and unjust—tending only to discourage the manufactures of the country, and to harass the subject without benefitting the revenue; and it is the interest of the community at large that such a system of taxation should be opposed with firmness and spirit in its outset, and prevented from becoming general.

Resolved, That the only remedy for these grievances, is allowing paper, the manufacture of the country, to be stamped at Edinburgh as the capital of Scotland—and the same discounts to be given there as in London.

Resolved, That, founded on the principle of protecting the commercial interests of the country, the Chamber of Commerce will use every constitutional method to procure redress in this business; and should it be denied by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, every aid will be given to the consumers of stamps in their application to Parliament for relief.

A Committee of the Chamber waited upon the Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy, on Friday last, with the above Report and Resolutions. As this Gentleman has lately declared himself a candidate for representing the metropolis of Scotland, which has been so partially and unjustly treated, he will now have an opportunity, by procuring immediate redress, of shewing that he has the interest of his native country at heart, and is entitled to the honour to which he aspires.

### NEW COLLEGE.

We are informed, that at a meeting of a Committee of the Town Council, with deputies from the University, and from the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, held last week in the Goldsmiths Hall, the mode of conducting the procession at the laying the foundation-stone of the New College, on the 16th of next month, was agreed upon. The stone is ordered to be prepared, with a suitable inscription. A triumphal arch is to be erected, designed by Mr Robert Adam, under which the procession is to pass; and the procession itself will, we understand, be the grandest of the kind ever exhibited in this city. It is thought, that the Grand Master, with the Brethren from all the Lodges, will be accompanied by the public bodies in their robes, viz. the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Judges of the Court of Session, the Barons of Exchequer, the Dean and Faculty of Advocates, the Writers to the Signet, and the Principal and Professors of the University.

At the same meeting, we hear it was agreed to issue subscription-papers with all convenient speed, for the purpose of obtaining a public contribution for executing this most necessary work, which has been so long, and so generally wanted and wished for; and from the eagerness of all ranks and parties of men on this occasion, to see such a celebrated University accommodated with suitable buildings, there is no doubt, that a great sum of money will be raised. The edifice itself, from the well-known abilities and taste of the architect, who has exerted himself on this

occasion, to do honour to the place of his nativity, must, when executed, be the greatest ornament of this city, and attract the curiosity of visitors from all quarters.

We are told, that in order that subscribers may be freed from all sort of anxiety about the mode of distributing their contributions, this will be entrusted to a most respectable body of Trustees. We are likewise told, that subscriptions so low as one guinea will be received; and as the citizens of Edinburgh had originally a principal share in building and endowing this College, under the sanction of James VI. by means of donations, which were very liberal, considering the state of this country at that time, it is not doubted that they will be very considerate on this occasion. Indeed, it is the interest of every shop-keeper in this city to do what he can to promote the flourishing state of the University, since many of them in a great measure depend for support upon the great concourse of students who come hither from all quarters; and all those who have received their education here will certainly be eager to embrace this opportunity of showing their gratitude to their ALMA MATER. Assistance too is expected from Government; and Mr Dundas, much to his honour, shews the greatest eagerness to obtain it. He is also, we hear, to exert himself among his friends in the East Indies, that fertile source of wealth to this country. A supply is likewise expected from the West Indies, there being many opulent persons in both those countries, who have received their education in the University of Edinburgh.

As the Scots, for many centuries, have been famous for their learning, and never more so than they are at this present period, by means of which they have attracted the attention of all the polite nations of the world, the building of a New College in the capital must be considered as a tribute of respect paid to the genius of the nation.

On Monday last, was married at Inverness, Mr Alexander Rois of Gibraltar to Miss Clunus.

Yesterday being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne; in the morning the flag was displayed from the Castle, at noon a round of the great guns was fired, and in the evening a bonfire was lighted up on the half-moon. It was observed this day as a holiday at the Banks and public offices, yesterday being Sunday.

Yesterday, the Tron Church, after having undergone an elegant and thorough repair, was opened for divine service. A very numerous and genteel congregation attended. The Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter, Professor of Divinity, preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr William Simpson in the afternoon. This Gentleman, some time ago, received a presentation from the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, to be Dr Hunter's colleague in the Tron Church parish; but, owing to the repairs not being sooner completed, he had it not in his power to enter on his charge in that parish till yesterday.

We are sorry to learn, that the corns in almost all the Northern counties are so much injured by the late rains, that it is feared not one half will be saved; the other half much damaged, the oats particularly. It is melancholy to see the corn in the stook so very green, not the top sheaves only, but many of the others. The growth some inches long.

There is at present growing in an open field, belonging to James Hog, gardener in Yetholm, a common cabbage, which measures thirteen feet round, and is supposed to weigh about seven stone.

We learn, that the transports to carry out the first battalion of the Royals to Jamaica, are ordered to be ready at Cork early in January next, in expectation they may arrive at their destination in the course of the month of February. The Royals relieve the Old Buffs, who have been several years on that station, and return to Britain.

Friday's evening an alarming combination took place amongst the seamen employed in the Coal Trade of Newcastle, who pre-emptorily refused to put to sea without a very considerable advance of wages; but happily for the trade, the illegal embargo did not continue for many days, as the Ship Owners liberally granted the request of the sailors, and have advanced their wages to Three Guineas a voyage, whereby they have incurred a very great additional expense; and on Wednesday and Thursday a great fleet of colliers sailed for London. The same circumstance occurred at Sunderland; but the terms of the seamen being acceded to on the part of the Ship Owners, the trade suffered little or no interruption.

From the 1st of July to the 10th instant, the following ships have been cleared from the port of Sunderland, viz—Ships cleared out for the coast, 1846—Ships cleared for foreign parts, 222—Total 2068.

The Darling, of North Shields, William Pigg, Master, laden with coals, (from North Shields), and bound therewith to London, has struck on the Bernard Sands, off the Suffolk Coast, and is with her cargo entirely lost. The Master and nine of the people were saved by the Yarmouth fishing-boats, but the boy and cook were lost.

### FIRE.

On Friday the 2d current, a most alarming fire broke out in a house in Inverness, which was entirely consumed, together with all the furniture of several tenants; likewise a cow, which could not be got out from the flames. Being at mid-night, some of the inhabitants got out of bed naked. One of them was much hurt.

On the first alarm the Magistrates attended with the Engine, which, notwithstanding their efforts, would have burnt down many of the neighbouring houses, which were thatched but: fortunately they were preserved by the heavy rains; so that the burning embers, which fell very thick, did not set them on fire.

Among the number who were active in extinguishing the flames, was a remarkable personage, formerly a smith and a soldier, not famous for good conduct and discipline: when in the latter capacity; but so much the reverse, that he did not escaped military discipline. He has since got a sight of his sins, and commenced preacher. And what makes the matter more singular, he is actually at this time building his kirk with his own hands; he acts as mason, wright, plasterer, slater, and even painter; and his pulpit is almost finished.

On Wednesday last, a fire broke out in a linn-mill, at Kinabur, near Montrose, which totally consumed the same, together with a great quantity of flax belonging to different people, and the whole furniture of the house adjoining. What adds to the misfortune, no part of the property was insured.

### A HINT.

A friend to humanity begs to inform the public, that in the dangerous case of pins swallowed by accident, swallowing one egg, undressed, and in the course of an hour after another, is an infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if done immediately after they have been swallowed, i. e. before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

Extract of a letter from Kirkcubright, Oct. 15. "At the Michaelmas meeting for the Stewards of Kirkcubright, held here on the 13th current, the Right Hon. Lord Dacre, eldest son of the Earl of Sel-

kirk, claimed to be intitled a freeholder, being tenant, in capite, of lands situated in the said Stewartry, which afforded a legal qualification. It was objected, that the lands upon which his Lordship claimed to be intitled, would afford a sufficient freehold qualification to a person capable of electing, and of being elected, a Representative for the Commons of Scotland; yet the eldest son of a Peer of that kingdom being disqualified from acting in either of these capacities, no qualification in point of property, however ample, and however unexceptionable, could avail his Lordship. The Right Hon. claimant supported his pretensions in an elegant speech, and was ably seconded by the Rev. Mr Muirhead of Logan, minister of Ury, and the Rev. Dr David Lamont, of Ironcrago, minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham. These two gentlemen did ample justice to the cause which they espoused. The meeting, after a spirited debate, rejected his Lordship's claim. This important constitutional question will, in all probability, soon receive a judicial decision, as the eldest sons of Scots Peers think it extremely hard that they do not enjoy the same privileges as the eldest sons of English Peers, and that it is absurd, that the eldest sons of Scots Peers cannot sit in the British Parliament for Scotland, when they are allowed to sit for England."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

### SIR,

THERE having appeared some time ago in the public papers a long letter, apparently drawn by a man of the law, with a view, as may be supposed, to create business in his own way, by encouraging farmers to shoot pigeons; and since neither this enemy to pigeons, nor the affection for preserving them, have thought proper to explain how the law presently stands, a short abstract shall here be given of the several acts of Parliament relative to pigeons, leaving it to the Public to judge how far they will chuse to run the risk of shooting them, or even shooting at them.

By 16th act 1st Parliament, James VI. it is statuted and ordained, "That whatsoever person, of what estate, degree, or condition whatever they be, shoots in any time coming with culverin, cross-bow, or hand-bow, at doves, (i. e. pigeons), &c. shall forfeit and tyre their hail moveable goods, that an half thereof to our Sovereign Lord's use, and the other half to be applied to the judge and apprehender of him that commits the crime," &c.

And by the 26th act, 15th Parliament, James VI. the acts against shooting doves, or pigeons, and taking them with gins or nets, are all ratified, and ordained to be put in execution, with this addition, "That it shall be lawful to every Sheriff, Stewart, &c. to take and apprehend the fowlers (or shooters), and put them in the Stocks, and detain them therein for forty-eight hours, as oft as they be apprehended."

Such being the old law, let the public attend to what has been enacted within these few years. By the 29th act of the 2d Parliament of his present Majesty, for amending an act of James VI. it is enacted, "That if any person shall shoot at, or shall, by any means whatever, kill or take, with a wilful intent to destroy, any house-dove or pigeon, and shall thereof be convicted by the confession of the party offending, or the oath of one credible witness, before one Justice of the Peace of the county, &c. every person so offending shall, for every offence, forfeit twenty shillings to the person who shall inform; and in case the money forfeited shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justice to commit such offender to the goal, there to remain for any time, not exceeding three months, nor less than one month, unless the money forfeited shall be sooner paid," &c.

These acts prove in what estimation the preservation of pigeons have been held for these two hundred years past.

If it can be shown, that the protection of pigeons has proceeded from an erroneous or oppressive principle; or, if it can be proved, that pigeons occasion to the country at large more loss than profit, in that case, perhaps, the laws in their favour ought to be repealed; and then both the landholder and tenant ought to join in extirpating them; for if pigeons do really more harm than good, the loss most ultimately fall on the landlord.

Before we think of repealing these laws, which have been confirmed by the experience of centuries, we ought to examine the matter fully, and learn what our neighbours on the south side of the Tweed have done. We ought to consider, that, for eleven months out of the twelve, pigeons do more benefit than hurt to the country; for they then feed on the seeds of weeds, and on the worms and insects which destroy the corn; and, when the land is newly ploughed, they even pick up the ova of these insects.

A short time before the last recited act was obtained, some of the heritors and farmers in the county of Norfolk (one of the best corn counties in England) were proposing to make resolutions for abolishing pigeon-houses, when some of these farmers of more disquisition than their neighbours, observed, that where there were few pigeons, the crops of turnips were most liable to be destroyed by the worm; and the whole county soon became convinced, that pigeons, by picking up these worms, and many other destructive insects, made ample amends for the wheat and pease which they eat in autumn.

A superficial observer may perhaps imagine, that pigeons do harm in feed-time, by picking up the new-fown feed. But it will be noticed, that they never scrape, or uncover the earth, like the partridge or domestic fowls; neither do they pierce the ground with their bills, like the crows. Consequently, the only new-fown seeds, which they pick up, are those lying uncovered, which would either never vegetate, or would vegetate so late as to be of no use, but rather a hurt to the other crop.

It may be likewise observed with regard to dove-cotes or pigeon-houses, that by the law of this country, there is a restriction upon heritors as to the erection of them; for no person can erect a dove-cote or pigeon-house, who is not possessed of land to the extent of ten chalders of victual next adjacent to it. The farmers in this country are no strangers to that part of our law, and that heritors possessed of land to the above extent are entitled to erect a dove-cote or pigeon-house. That being the case, any farmer who obtains a lease of lands in this country, takes it with the burden of the dove-cotes or pigeon-houses in its neighbourhood, and is presumed to provide for it accordingly.

From all which it may be concluded, that pigeons have been created for the benefit of mankind; and that, by the above recited laws, now in force, no person can kill them, or even shoot at them, without incurring the penalty of these laws.

### A BYSTANDER.

#### THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, — 8 P. M. —	48	30.04
Sunday, — 8 A. M. —	46	30.04
— 8 P. M. —	46	30.00
Monday, — 10 A. M. —	44	29.93



**ROUP OF CATTLE AND HORSES.**  
That there is to be SOLD by Public Roup, at the place of Newton of Curra, parish of Kiltiernan and county of Ross, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, SEVERAL MILK COWS, a large parcel of very fine Highland Scots and Queys, some fat Cows, all bred from the finest Cows in the County; together also with a parcel of Highland Mares, covered by, and in foal to the handfomest Spanish Hocks that ever came from that kingdom. Credit for six months to be given on finding good security, or discount for ready money.  
The Roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
THOSE to whom the late SIR JOHN MITCHELL of Westmore, Bart. stood indebted, are requested to lodge notes of their debts, and grounds thereof, with Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, or Messrs. Thomas Bolt and Arthur Nicholson, jun. at Lerwick in Shetland, between the term of Martinmas next, when the price of Sir John's estates become payable, and the debts are meant to be paid off.

**NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM EWING,**  
Linen-printer in Glasgow.  
AT a meeting of the creditors of the said William Ewing, held at Glasgow the 23d October current, for choosing an interim factor on his sequestrated estate, Walter Ewing, merchant in Glasgow, was elected into that office; and a general meeting of the creditors appointed to be held in the house of Robert Provan, vintner in Glasgow, upon Friday the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to chuse a trustee on said sequestrated estate, in terms of the Statute.  
And upon the application of the said Walter Ewing, the Sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire has fixed the 30th day of October next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, and Friday in each of the three succeeding weeks, at the same hour, within the Sheriff-courthouse at Glasgow, for the public examination of the said William Ewing, his family, and others acquainted with his business. Of which this intimation is given to all concerned.

**NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM ANDERSON,**  
Merchant, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.  
AT a meeting of the Creditors of the said William Anderson, held at Edinburgh the 23d of October current, for choosing an interim factor on his sequestrated estate, Alexander Montgomery, manufacturer in Edinburgh, was elected into that office; and a general meeting of the Creditors appointed to be held in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th day of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to chuse a trustee on said sequestrated estate, in terms of the Statute.  
And upon the application of the said Alexander Montgomery, the Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh-shire has fixed Wednesday next, the 28th current, at twelve o'clock noon, and Wednesday in each of the three succeeding weeks, at the same hour, within the Sheriff-clerk's Office, for the public examination of the said William Anderson, his family, and others acquainted with his business. Of which this intimation is given to all concerned.

**By Authority of the Admiral Depute of Leith, and Substitutes.**  
THESE are intimating to all concerned, That application has been made by the children of the deceased William Robertson merchant in Leith, for warrant to sell the following goods, which were lodged in his warehouses, the dates aforementioned, for payment of the freight and cellarage charges, and some of them for payment of the original cost, freight, cellarage, and charges, viz.

- Dec. 12. One box containing wright's tools, per the William and John, from Hull, marked I. W. & D. Two boxes of tobacco-pipes, from Newcastle, which appears to have been for Lewis Downie, Edinburgh; arrested at the instance of a creditor, and the original cost, freight, and charges owing.
- Dec. 26. One Box, marked Mrs. Thornburn, Edinburgh, from Newcastle.
- One Wright's Chest, marked James Burnett, to the care of James Anderson, Newcastle.
- Aug. 15. A Sailor's Hammock, for Thomas Sutherland, from London, per Marshall.
- Dec. 13. A Bale in brown paper of printed books, and on the upper sheet, Age of Lewis XIV. from London. No mark.
- Jan. 4. A Small Fir Table, two Fir Chairs and Cupboard from Aberdeen. No mark.
- June 7. A Small Jacket, coarse cloth, marked Tho. Henderson, Calcutta, from Cromarty.
21. A Shelf and Box, from Newcastle, for Miss Paragon, No. 4. Shakespeare Square.
27. A Chest containing a boy's clothes and some school books, from Aberdeen. No mark.
- Nov. 11. Two Pieces Black Hair-cloth, from London, per Livingston, marked I. R.
14. Half a hoghead Sour Porter, from London, per the Betty, marked D.
- One Cask containing Wool Cards, marked M. R.
- One Cask Red Oker, marked C. W. L.
- Dec. 21. One Bag, marked R. E. last from Newcastle, per Withart.
- Jan. 5. Half-a-dozen Iron Shovels, from London, per Lovely Mary. No mark.
- One Small Bundle, marked J. M. Stewart.
- One Chest containing wright's tools. No mark.
- One Small Cask Nails, marked Ben. Williamson, care of Baile Paterson, Thurf.
- One Bag White Mustard. No mark.
- May 20. One parcel from Newcastle, per Sommervell, for Robert Johnston cork-cutter, Grass-market, Edinburgh.
- April 21. One bag iron work from Hull, marked H. S. & I.
- April 9. Some cutters utensils, consisting of a wheel, grindstones, &c. from Newcastle. No mark.
1786. April 20. One bundle rolled iron from Hull. No mark.
- Sixteen pieces steel, marked W. B.
- One hoghead cased, fupposed porter, marked I. M. & C. M.
- One pair corn faners.
- July 31. One hoghead four cyder, per the Star, from London, marked Wm. Drysdale, Balr.
- One ditto. No mark.
- Aug. 30. One mustard mill from Newcastle, care of John Kay, Leith.
- Dec. 4. One hamper from Newcastle, vial bottles. No mark.
7. One box candlewicks, P. Dundee.
- Four empty wire pipes. No mark.
- One bag of parings of skins.
- Two bow windows.
- One bundle, containing a hammock and some old cloaths. No mark.
- Four bars steel. No mark.
- One cask, marked Wm. Nicol Allan.
- Two ditto. No mark.
- Several empty hogheads.
1785. Nov. 10. One cask white lead, G. H. per Leith packet.
- A sign board, Jo. Elliot.
- Unless these goods are claimed, and the freight, charges, and expenses paid within one month from this date, warrant will be granted as craved.
- The persons who claim to produce evidence that the goods are their property.
- Leith, October 3, 1789.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.  
THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniences for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge.

**SALE OF HOUSES AND GARDENS AT LEITH LINKS.**  
To be sold by Private Bargain.  
THE HOUSES AND GARDENS belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, on the fourth side of Leith Links, consisting of an extreme good house, very pleasantly situated, and commanding an agreeable prospect, and a garden, coach house, and stables, &c.

As also, the TWO HOUSES, one whereof is very good, and two gardens, presently possessed by Alexander Marr, at the yearly rent of 281. sterling; at which sum they were let on a lease for 19 years, which expired at Martinmas 1787, so that a considerable rise of rent may now be expected. In the upper garden there is about an acre of extreme good deep dry, fit for making brick annealed.

The servant will show the principal house every Friday, between twelve and two o'clock afternoon; and Alexander Marr the other subjects at any time.

For further particulars, inquire at Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet.

**LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.**  
To be sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th day of November 1789, between the hours of six and seven afternoon, THE MAILING and Lands of BANKER EASTER, and an Eighth Part of the Twenty-six Shilling and Eight-penny Land of BALGROCHAN, commonly called Newlands, with the tithes and pertinents, lying in the parishes of Balerno and Campsie, on the south borders of Stirling-shire.

These lands are mostly arable and rich, plentifully stored with coal and lime, and rented under permanent leases by four good tenants, thus—

Robert Smith, of money rent, L. 45 0 0

And six kine hens yearly, or in the option of the proprietor, 9 9 0

John Henderson, L. 25 0 0

And 6 kine hens, as above, 9 9 0

John Sloan, L. 10 0 0

And three kine hens, as above, 4 6 6

Besides a farm in the proprietor's natural possession, lately rented at 40 0 0

Robert Dunmore, Esq. for coal, L. 121 2 6

In all, L. 186 2 6

The tenants besides pay the cess, and all public and parochial burdens; and there is a rise of rent, some years hence, of 101. upon the coal.

The farms are low rented, and the extent of the coal and the fecundity of the hills are undoubted.

The title deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of Thomas Baird, writer, No. 22. St. Andrew's Square, who has powers to conclude private bargain, and the lands will be shown by Mr. John Gray of Blainkith, in the neighbourhood.

**ESTATE IN RENFREW & LANARKSHIRE.**

To be SOLD by public roup in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 15th day of February next, between five and six o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of WILLIAM WOOD in Renfrewshire, and of BUSBIE in Lanarkshire, lying contiguous, rented at about 300 l. a year.

These estates contain betwixt 700 and 800 acres Scots measure—they extend nearly two miles along the banks of the river Cart, are about four miles from Glasgow, and fix from Paisley.

On the estate of Williamwood there is a modern mansion-house and offices.—There is plenty of fall upon the water of Cart for machinery of all kinds, and a great deal of natural and planted wood on the grounds.—There are coal and lime in the land, and an appearance of iron-stone.

The lands are held of the Crown, and afford one freehold qualification in Lanarkshire; and one and nearly the half of another in Renfrewshire.

For particulars apply to the proprietor at Williamwood, by Glasgow, or to Lawrence Hill, writer to the signet; to any of whom these willing to purchase by private bargain may apply.

**LANDS IN PERTSHIRE, (BY ADJOURNMENT)**

To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Robert Tait, vintner at Balnaguard, upon Wednesday, 4th Nov. 1789, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon.

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVER, lying within the parish of Little Dunfield, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dundee.

The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleasantly situated along the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country, the soil inferior in quality to none in that country. The mansion-house is at present converted into an inn, and affords much satisfaction to travellers.

There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural state, and capable of great improvement.—There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 311 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, exclusive of the extensive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the present free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show the grounds.

**LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and the shire of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 337 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures.—The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expence, and from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr. Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

**Let of Lands and Sale of Stocking, Labouring Utensils, and Household Furniture &c.**

To be LET by Public Roup within the Council House of Selkirk, upon Wednesday the 11th day of November 1789, THE House, Offices, and Inclosures of BOWHILL, and the Farm of CARTERHAUGH, and OLD WARK, (all lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay,) for two years from the 22d of November 1789. These farms will either be let together or separately as offerers may incline; and the articles and conditions of let thereof will be seen in the hands of John Frazer and William Lumdaine, writers to the signet, and George Rodger, writer in Selkirk.

The housekeeper at Bowhill will show the house, and Mr. Curror at Carterhaugh, the farms.

And to be SOLD by public roup at Bowhill, upon Thursday the 12th of November 1789.

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the house of Bowhill, consisting of all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, with Jack, Carron Oven, &c. Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Bed Room Furniture of all kinds, a Tea Kitchen, Tea and Table China, Guard-Mange, Baggage Cart, Drinking Glasses, and Stone Ware, Garden Tools, Stable, Dairy, Washing, Slaughter, and Brew-house Utensils, with several other articles too tedious to mention. As also a considerable quantity of Wines of different kinds.

And upon Monday the 16th day of the said month of November 1789, there will be sold by public roup at Carterhaugh,

The whole Stocking, Corns, and Labouring Utensils upon Bowhill and Carterhaugh, consisting in part of four black Coach Horses, a Light Bay Charger, a Dark Bay ditto, an exceeding fine Cheviot Galloway, seven Plow-horses of different colours, and a riding mare; a considerable number of Sheep of different kinds and ages, eight Milk Cows, four aged Draft Oxen, three ditto four year olds, and one Quay of the same age, three Stots of three year olds, five two year old Quays, and one Star, three one year old Stots, and three Quays of the same age, forty one well-fed Highland Stots, six Calves, and a large quantity of Poultry of all kinds. A great number of Stacks of Oats, Barley, and Pease, with several Stacks of Brown Grass and Bog Hay.

The roup of the farms to begin at one o'clock, and the roup of the other articles each day precisely at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue until all be sold off.

**ESTATE IN ROXBURGHSHIRE TO SELL.**

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th November next, betwixt the six and seven afternoon,

THE LANDS and BARONY of HUNTHILL, with the Teinds and Pertinents, in the parish of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, holding blench of the Crown, and qualifying the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament.

This estate is very improvable, and contains 1100 acres of land, mostly arable. It lies in a good sporting country, both for fishing and fowling; and there is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, and in good repair, with proper offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The present yearly rent is about 330 l. Sterling, and the tenants, over and above their money rent pay a considerable number of coal carriages and kine fowls, besides other services, at a moderate computation worth 10 l. Sterling yearly. The full grown wood is valued at about 1000 l. Sterling, and the young plantations are thriving and extensive. A power is reserved in the leases to plant certain parts of the ground, and also to dig for coal and lime, (of which the lands carry strong symptoms,) without any deduction of rent. There is also a large moor producing excellent peats, for which there is a ready sale in the Burgh of Jedburgh, only a mile distant, and where there is a good butcher market twice a-week.

The estate will be sold in whole or in separate lots as purchasers incline.—The mansion house and adjacent inclosures, in the natural possession of the proprietor, (some of which are newly laid down in grass) may be entered to immediately, and the purchaser may also have the proprietor's stock on these inclosures at a valuation.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at Hunt-hill, or to Mr. Riddell, writer to the signet, George's Square, in whole hands the tacks and title-deeds may be seen, and with whom any person inclining a private bargain may treat.

**SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Session, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHESDO, consisting of the Farms of Pitnamoon, Stanciehaugh, Dronamire, and Gallowhilllock. These lands lie in the parish of Fordoun & Marykirk, and in the most populous & fruitful part of the country. Lime-stone may be had for improvement at the distance of six or seven miles, and the convenience of excellent post roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montrose, a good sea-port, renders the conveyance of every article easy.

The yearly gross rent payable at presents for the above lands, as proven in the process for a warrant to sell, is

L. 140 13 6 10-12ths.

From which deduct Ministers stipends, School-masters salaries, and other public burdens, the yearly amount whereof is under

L. 130 13 6 10-12ths.

But the leases on all the farms are now expired, and a very considerable rise of rent will be got on new leases, particularly for Pitnamoon and Stanciehaugh. On the farm of Pitnamoon there is a barley mill and a lint mill, both well frequented, and the lands consist in whole of 364 Scots acres of arable ground, 73 acres of pasture, and upwards of 100 acres of moor, and on the most moderate computation, will give a yearly rent of above 400 l. Sterling.

The above lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 390 l. s. s. Scots.

The tithes of the lands of Gallowhilllock, which lie in the parish of Marykirk, are valued by an old decret, and are wholly exchausted by the minister's stipend.—The tithes of the lands in the parish of Fordoun are also valued, and are within about 71. Sterling yearly of being exchausted by the minister's stipend.

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Brodie, clerk to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose. Ro-Turner ground officer at Pheldo, will show the lands.

**DUMBARTON SHIRE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, either together, or in the following lots.

I. The Lands of MIDDLE and WESTER CATTER, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Catter, in the parish of Kilmaronock, and shire of Dumbarton, and within two miles of Loch Lomond, of which there is a most extensive view from the house. The free rent of this lot is about 270 l. Sterling.

There is a good house upon the lands, built in the modern style, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides kitchen, cellars, and garrets; there are substantial office-houses adjoining.

There is also a very good orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds in this country, and the house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Water of Endrick, at the junction of three great roads leading to Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Stirling.

The property lands are all inclosed and subdivided. A great part of them are at present out of tack, and the tacks of the remainder are nearly expired.

There is a considerable quantity of fine planting near the house; and there is also some natural wood, part of which is ready to be cut.

Lot II. The Property of Part of the Lands of BORELAND, in the same parish, and the Superiority of the whole, affording a freehold qualification in Dumbarton-shire; the rents and feu-duties amounting to about 116 l. Sterling yearly.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Buchanan the proprietor, at Catter, by Glasgow; Mr. Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Leckie writer in Glasgow.

**TO BE SOLD. A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSES, AND**

Direct for Building on in Edinburgh.

THAT, upon Wednesday the 4th day of November next, there is to be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, at 5 o'clock afternoon, THAT commodious and well-frequented Brewery, Manufactory, and Dwelling House, with the pertinents, in the Grass-market of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by William Gordon brewer there, and may be entered by Mr. Martinmas next.

Likewise, three Houses in the same tenement, presently possessed by Miss Hays, William Ford, and Andrew Lowrie.

These subjects yield at present an yearly rent of 47 l. 4s. 4d. sterling, are situate in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up. On the fourth of the Brewery there is an area of considerable extent, which may be enlarged, or other buildings erected with advantage.

The subjects may be seen any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. And for particulars, purchasers may apply to William Scott, solicitor at law, in Edinburgh.

N. B. The insurance, exclusive of the property, will bring 50 l. at present; and there is a prospect of its rising considerably in value.

**ROSS HOUSE. A HOUSE AND OFFICES TO LET.**

AND

**Sale of Household Furniture.**

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, THE House and Offices of ROSS HOUSE, as lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay.

The house is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices consist of stabling for eight horses, a coach-house that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniences. They are in good order, having been built within these few years.—And

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 16th of November next,

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in ROSS HOUSE, consisting of all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, Dining room, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture of all kinds, Glass and Stone Ware, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, and two Eight-day Clocks. Also, a quantity of Wines, of different kinds.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Lumdaine, clerk to the signet.

The housekeeper at Ross House will show the premises.

**CHEAP AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLDS.**

AT BEADNELL, in the county of Northumberland, the holders of which will be entitled to vote for 20 Members to serve in Parliament for the county, a private not enjoyed from any feu in Scotland.—The estate is advantageously situated on the sea coast of Northumberland, nearly equidistant from Berwick and Newcastle, and from whence the Northumberland fishery society, incorporated by act of Parliament, carry on their extensive trade, and where a harbour is intended to be made; already greatly aided by nature, and when finished, will be one of the best wind-bound harbours on the east coast.

Coals are abundant on the adjoining estates, and limestone, grey-flates, and all kinds of free-stones, are on the ground where the Tenements are intended to be built, and which the builders will have free use of for a certain number of years.

There is a plan of the Town marked out to each freeholder; there will be appropriated 44 yards of ground in length backwards, paying an annual quitrent for the whole, of one shilling per yard, in length of front in perpetuity.

Beadnell will be found advantageously situated for merchants, importers of wine and spirits, importers of timber, iron, flax, hemp, tar, and other Baltic commodities, for grocers, mercers, ship-chandlers, and other shopkeepers, for tradesmen, viz. shoemakers, weavers, tailors, makers, carpenters, cartwrights, brick-layers, &c. and particularly for boat builders, rope-and-line-makers, smiths that can work ship-work, block-makers, butchers, brazier and other bakers, coopers, sail-makers, and others that relate to the sea in general, or to the fisheries.

For further information apply to Mr. George Knox, agent for the Northumberland Fishery Society at Beadnell, near Belford.

**LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.**

To be SOLD by private bargain, THE ESTATE of HOUNDWOOD, situated in the parish of Coldstream, consisting of one thousand one hundred and eighty acres, or thereby, the yearly rent whereof is between 200 and 300 l. Sterling, and the public burdens amount to 21. 9s. 7d. 4-12ths. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 720 l. 6s. 3d. which nearly affords two freehold qualifications.

There is upon the estate a pretty large and lodgable mansion-house, with good offices. The farm stands are mostly new covered with tile, and in good repair. There is a considerable deal of valuable planting and natural wood upon the estate, and its neighbourhood abounds with game. It is delightfully situated upon the water of Eye, near to a post-office, and within a few miles of the town of Dunfermline, and the ferries of Berwick and Eyemouth, where lime and every other means of improvement may be had reasonably. About 200 acres near the house are highly improved and substantially inclosed, as also some other parts of the estate, with them hedges, and surrounded with belts of planting, which thrive remarkably well; and the whole is capable of great improvement. There is a brick and tile work, a corn, barley, and flour mill, upon the premises. The proprietor has right to the tithes, and the title-deeds are clear and distinct.

For further particulars, apply to Keith Dunbar deputy-clerk of Session, Edinburgh, or to William Dunbar, Esq. of Houndwood, who will show the lands.

**SALE OF LANDS, In the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.**

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE following FARMS, lying in the united-parishes of Borquo and Kirkanders, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, in the following lots, viz.

I. The twelve-merk Land of old extent of BORMES, consisting of 371 Scots acres or thereabouts, as presently possessed by John Spear on a lease for 19 years, current feast Whit Sunday 1785, at the yearly rent of 150 l. Sterling, over and above the whole public burdens which are payable by the tenant.

By the tack, a purchaser will have the privilege of a breach at Whit Sunday 1793, upon giving the tenant six months previous warning, and paying him 100 l. Sterling for the improvements he has made.

The Teinds are valued by an old decret, and nearly exchausted by the minister's stipend.

These lands hold of the Crown, and it is believed that they will make a freehold qualification upon an old retour.

II. The Lands of OVER and NETHER CHAPPELTOWNS, with the Teinds thereof, consisting of 312 acres or thereby, let in two different farms to John McGhie and Hugh Cunningham; the free yearly rent of which, after deduction of land-tax and all other public burdens, is 114 l. 9s.

These lands are held blench of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

III. The Lands of MARK, possessed by John Porter, at the yearly rent of 30 l. Sterling. The tenant is allowed 21. 10s. yearly for purchasing lime, on condition of his laying out an equal sum himself for that purpose.

The whole of the above lands are well situated in one of the most fertile parishes in the stewartry. They extend along the coast which forms the entrance into the Bay of Fleet; they are in the neighbourhood of marl, and have a command of shells from the shore, so that there is little doubt of a considerable rise upon the expiry of the present leases.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. David Ruffell, accountant in Edinburgh; Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet; or Mr. Adam Thomson, at Knockbrex.